

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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The Maine Farmer

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 21, 1837.

Report of the Committee on Agriculture.

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the order directing them "to enquire into the expediency of passing a resolve authorizing the payment of a bounty upon every barrel of fine wheat flour raised and manufactured in this State," have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to

REPORT,

That in investigating the subject entrusted to us, we have seriously felt the want of suitable documents which might furnish such data and facts as we could wish. We have had recourse to the statistical work of Mr. Greenleaf, and the statements contained in the returns of valuation in the office of Secretary of State, as the principal authority by which we have been guided in the calculations which we lay before you. We assume the number of inhabitants of Maine, to be, at the present time *one half million* (500,000.)

If we are right in this estimation, and we presume no one will doubt it, and if we allow each individual on an average, *one pound of bread* per day, or 365 pounds per annum they will need 912,500 barrels of flour of 200 pounds each to supply them during the year.

The question then arises, does the State of Maine afford this quantity from her own soil? Your Committee are aware that the quantity of wheat raised in this State per annum fluctuates very much from year to year; some years being more favorable for this grain than others, and from the fact also that not so much is sown some years as in others. In order, therefore, that we may come within the range of probability, we will take three positions, from which we may make our deductions, viz: The amount of wheat raised in 1820; the amount raised in 1830, and the amount probably raised during the past year, (1836.)

1st. The amount of wheat raised in the State in 1820 was 202,161 bushels. Now, allowing five bushels to make one barrel of flour of 200 pounds weight, and there was then, and is now (if we allow the same amount and no more to be raised at the present time) 40,532 barrels of flour raised among us for the support of the inhabitants of the State.

Supposing that there are one half million of inhabitants, and we give them one pound per day of flour bread, and that we shall need 912,500 barrels to accomplish it and only 40,532 barrels are raised in the State, the deficit will be 871,968 barrels

which, at \$6 per barrel amounts to \$5,231,808, annually sent out to other States, that each individual of our own may have *one pound of flour bread per day*.

2. But it may be said that more wheat is raised now than in 1820. This is true. We are sorry however to say that the increase for the ten years between 1820 to 1830 was but a trifle over 50,000 bushels, that is, about 5,000 bushels per annum.—This may seem a considerable increase, but as there was also an increase of population during the same time of about 100,000 or 10,000 per annum, the additional amount would average but one half bushel to a person.

The amount of wheat raised in 1830 was 252,331 bushels. Allowing as before, five bushels to the barrel, we have 50,466 barrels to sustain one half million of population. At one pound per day we should want, as before stated, 912,500 barrels and having but 50,466 barrels raised among us, we should have a deficit of 362,034 barrels, and to bring it in, we should be under the necessity of sending out \$5,172,204 per annum to other States, that the people of Maine may have *one pound of flour bread* each day.

3. Should it be urged in objection to this statement that much more wheat is now raised than in 1830, and therefore the deficit does not now exist to such an amount as before stated; in answer, we can only say, that we have no data by which we can estimate the actual amount raised during the past year. From such information as we have been able to obtain, we are not led to the conclusion that the ratio of increase per annum has been any greater than it was from 1820 to 1830, an increase of 5,000 bushels per annum for seven years, or 35,000 bushels being added, will make the amount raised at the end of the present year 287,331 bushels or 57,466 barrels of flour. Pursuing the train of our calculations upon the plan of allowing *one pound* of bread per day, and this requiring 912,500 barrels and only 57,466 are raised, we should have a deficit of 855,034 barrels, which at \$6 per barrel must drain us of \$5,130,204 every year, or we must go without.

Thus we see, that placing the subject even in the most favorable condition, what an amount we are paying for bread-stuff.

It may however be urged in answer to this, that the deficiency complained of is supplied by the corn and the rye which is annually raised among us. That the deficiency of flour, or rather of bread, is diminished in some measure by these, we are willing to allow, but not to so great an extent as we should at first suppose.

We import a great deal of corn which is sufficient proof that there is not enough raised for home consumption. Since the summer of 1831, but very little corn has been raised in Maine; and we have no reason to suppose that there is any more raised now than in 1830. According to the returns before quoted, there was raised during that year, 636,805 bushels of Indian corn, and 62,965 bushels of rye. Allowing each bushel to make 50 pounds of meal, and 200 pounds a barrel, we shall have 174,892 bar-

rels. The deficiency above stated was 855,034 barrels, deducting this from that amount, sinks it to 680,142 barrels, allowing all the corn and rye to be made into bread. 680,142 barrels at \$6 per barrel, will amount to 4,080,852 dollars, which must be purchased by Maine to supply the wants of the people. But it is well known that at least one half of our corn is used as food for our cattle, horses, hogs, &c.

This then will reduce your supply 74,575 barrels, and cause the deficit to come up to 754,717 barrels or 4,528,302 dollars worth. Thus, according to the best and most favorable view in which all the facts that it is possible to obtain warrant us to place our estimates, we must annually expend among other States this sum that we may all have the moderate pittance of a single pound of bread per day.

It is a fact, which no man can controvert, that no State, nation or people can be considered independent, so long as they do not raise their own bread, but look to others for sustenance and support.

But in trying to obviate this difficulty, and to do away the disgrace upon us, the question may arise how much ought each family to raise in order to render us no longer dependent upon our neighbors. If we allow that there are one half million of people in Maine, and these are grouped together into families of four each, and every individual has his pound of bread per day, each family would need short of 40 bushels of wheat per annum—we will say 40 bushels. Your Committee have no data by which they can ascertain what proportion of the people of Maine are farmers or bread raisers.—Supposing one quarter of them to be of this class, in order to prevent our farmers from going to *New York to mill*, every farmer should raise 160 bushels, forty of them for his own use, and the remainder for sale to those who pursue a different occupation. Or, if one half of our population are farmers, each should raise 80 bushels, for his own use, and the remainder for sale.

The trouble, however, is not in the lack of farmers, but in the neglect of the cultivation of wheat. Indeed, many of our farmers are themselves *purchasers of New York flour*, preferring the bread raised in other States, to that which might be produced on their own lands.

An error has prevailed extensively among us that it is easier to export our lumber—our granite—our cotton and our manufactured articles, and receive flour in return, than it is to cultivate our own lands and support ourselves from them; and hence it is, that we exhibit the singular and melancholy spectacle of a people, blessed by the Almighty Jehovah with an exuberant soil—a healthy and hardy population, one half of whom call themselves farmers—and a climate congenial to the growth of wheat, and yet year after year paying away to distant people more than *FOUR AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS* for bread-stuff. Now our lumber, our granite, neat stock, &c. are needed abroad, and will command cash as readily as they will flour. How much better it would be did our farmers raise a sufficiency of bread to supply our population. The cash, which would be received

for our exports, could then be expended at home, and serve to accumulate as capital, to enrich and strengthen ourselves, instead of being spent and consumed. We should thus convert our products into a permanent, instead of a temporary benefit, changing them by our industry and enterprise, into a form which should be available to us in promoting further enterprise, and giving it an impulse which shall tend both to increase and enlarge itself by its own momentum. But how shall this be done?—Your Committee can think of no better method to arouse our farmers from their apathy and listlessness on these particulars, and to change the current of practice into what they conceive its proper channel, than to offer a bounty for the encouragement of wheat growing at home, and to continue it until the desired change shall have been effected. Your Committee think that this will be more advisable than to offer the bounty on manufactured flour, because if the wheat be produced, the flour will be manufactured as a thing of course. We are aware that should this plan go into operation, it might draw some considerable amount of money from the Treasury; but to whom would it be paid?—Would the money go to New York, to enrich and strengthen her at our expense? or would it return to the original source from whence it was taken, and serve as a stimulus for a greater production of its like? If, by the expenditure of any sum, we secure within our State four or five times the amount, and thereby increase its capital to that amount, it would certainly be good policy so to do. Nor is the plan proposed without a precedent to warrant it.

Our fisheries have been and still are encouraged by the bounty offered by the United States. The merchant has a drawback upon the duties imposed on certain articles in certain cases, as an encouragement to commercial enterprise; and the good effects are annually exhibited in the activity and energy by which those pursuits have been followed, especially the former, till we are not only fully supplied by our own hardy adventurers, but are enabled to export fish, to other countries, to a large amount.

By adopting this mode of encouragement, the different interests of our State would be linked together in a bond of mutual advantages. The farmer—the mechanic—the trader and the professional man, would each, instead of fostering another State, find their bread at home, and the surplus products of our soil and creations of our own industry sent forth, would flow back to us in the shape of cash, to be invested within our own borders, rendering us STRONG, INDEPENDENT and HAPPY.

Impressed with these views, your Committee beg leave to report the accompanying Bill—all of which is respectfully submitted.

E. HOLMES, Per Order.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Wheat Question.

MR. HOLMES:—It will be almost in vain to raise wheat in order to furnish ourselves with bread, unless we can make the most of it; at any rate we ought to do this. I have found a difficulty in getting it well ground, and the same wheat, or rather that which is the same in quality has varied in the number of pounds to the bushel from 40 to 50 lbs. When well ground, wheat that will weigh 60 lbs. or more to the bushel having two quarts of hard corn put into each bushel (as there always should be) it ought and will produce about 49 lbs.

of flour to the bushel. I pass by the paying of the 16th for grinding. Every one knows that it was good business when wheat was but one dollar per bushel; what must it be now, when wheat is from \$2.25 to 2.50 per bushel.

The bare mention of this fact shews the great price that is now paid for grinding is a powerful motive to induce the miller to grind all that is offered, and it must be done with just so much water, for they have no more.

Now if we suppose 50 bushels to be a full day's work, ought one set of stones to grind more? But 70 bushels come, what is to be done? Wheat and flour is high, it shall not be turned away, up stone and let it run through—make 35 lbs. of flour the poor farmers bear the loss, and "they are an ignorant set, and will never find it out." Brother farmers, when water shall be plenty this spring, and every body can grind, get a few barrels and have enough flour ground to last through the summer, and have it well done. See that it is ground, and not be content with having it merely flattened. Aid the building of the best flour mills, and have them tended in the best manner. Flour is so high, that it will give you more than three dollars for good wheat by grinding it into flour. Should you attempt to sell for this price, even for seed, you will get more curses than coppers.

I know that the great difficulty is to get it ground, and well ground. There is one more difficulty, some of you are so great slovens that you will raise smut, and your flour is so black it will not sell; and that he shall get such an article, is the greatest fear of the purchaser.

Away with such smutty wheat and sour milk—find no fault with the one if you will raise the other, but let sluts and slovens dwell together. To such I can say nothing that will do good.

Awake and in some way have your wheat ground and not flattened. WHEAT GROWER.

Farmington, 1837.

SHEEP.

MR. HOLMES:—In the Maine Farmer of March 14,—No. 5, there is an article headed "Sheep," taken from the Woodstock Courier.

The use of Castor oil there recommended for a particular disease, has been found beneficial in other internal diseases.

It is with animals as with man, but particularly with sheep, that irregularity in the bowels is a great cause of disease, and if not early attended to may prove fatal.

A costive habit, in winter, is common with sheep, when fed on dry food, and if this is not speedily removed the sheep will droop and die. A daily attention should be paid to a flock of sheep to discover if there is any change from their common appearance, and if any are found with a dull eye, inactive in manner, without appetite or costive, a dose of castor oil should be given immediately. The dose to a grown sheep is a table spoonful, to be repeated in 24 hours if the oil has failed to produce an effect, and if there is much uneasiness, the dose may be repeated in 12 hours, or an injection of warm water with a little suds and molasses. A quarter or half pint of peppermint tea, milk warm, has been usually given with the oil.

Oil has been found useful to lambs that are reared with cow's milk, or to such as have cow's milk until the ewe has milk to support it. The first milk from an ewe is like the first milk taken from a cow after calving, and produces a lax state of the bowels, and in cases where the ewe is not

in milk when the lamb is dropped, common cow's milk is substituted, and produces a costive habit in the lamb. To counteract this a tea-spoonful of oil has been given in the milk once a day, or oftener if needed, until a healthy state of the lamb is produced. Success has attended this practice.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE

In some Foreign Countries—With Remarks thereon. No. 1.

MR. HOLMES:—I find in the New-York Farmer, for December, 1834, a "review of the transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India," &c. from which I propose to make some extracts, and remarks thereon. To give some idea of the present state of Agriculture in India, it is stated that in many parts of the country, the same crop is invariably raised on the same ground year after year; hay is never cut till the grass has died or withered where it grew; scientific rotation of crops is a subject to which Indian cultivators are strangers; and the manure produced by animals is generally consumed for fuel. No attempt to improve live stock appears to have ever been made in India.

"The quantity of waste lands in India is said to be so large as almost to exceed belief. Extensive tracts on the banks of numerous rivers are annually overflowed, so that they produce little except long and coarse grass, seldom turned to any useful account. During the rainy season, these tracts are the haunts of wild buffaloes, which in the night come up from them and devour the crops of rice on the high lands. In the cold season, wild hogs, tygers, and other noxious animals, unite with the buffaloes in occupying these extensive tracts of alluvial soil; which, though now so pernicious, might, by embanking and draining, become the richest lands in the country, and contribute greatly to the improvement of the climate. Similar observations might be made respecting immense tracts now wholly covered with wood, and producing nothing whatever to civilized man; but on the contrary, proving a nuisance to the surrounding districts, by affording a haunt to noxious animals. The oppression of land owners and petty officers on the cultivator is so great, that in some parts of the country, no farmer can reasonably promise himself security for a single night. Thus one of the finest countries in the world, comprising almost every variety of climate and situation, diversified by hills and valleys, intersected in every part by streams (most of which are navigable six months in the year, and some of them through the whole year, affording every facility for carrying manure to the land, and the produce to market,) is, as far as it respects its agricultural interests, in a state the most abject and degraded. This is a most forbidding picture: but it is incident to all countries in a particular state of their progress in civilization. Time was, when the low districts of England were ravaged by the wolves and bears from the mountain forests, and when the crops on the alluvial vales of her rivers, were annually swept away, or at least greatly injured, by floods. As to oppression by superiors, and thieving by others, there will always be abundance of such evils, till mankind are brought to something like equalization in point of knowledge, and consequently power; till, in short, the mass of society becomes fit for self-government."

"Gardening, we are next told, is in almost as low a state as agriculture, except in the gardens of certain Europeans, who at a great expense, procure a few articles for the table, there is nothing to be met with besides a few wild herbs, or garden pro-

ductions of the most inferior kind. All that is seen of orchards, amounts to no more than clumps of mango trees crowded together without judgment; and in which the quality of the fruit is little consulted. The improvement in fruits is almost neglected, and every thing which can contribute to the furnishing our tables with wholesome and agreeable vegetables and fine fruits is to be commenced; not to mention the ornamental gardening that is scarcely known. We depend on Europe for garden seeds, of which, when obtained at a great price, scarcely one in five hundred ever vegetates; and even after it has sprung up, seldom comes to perfection, through the ignorance and negligence of the native gardeners."

This deplorable state of things, Mr Carey proposed to improve, by the establishment of a society which should give premiums, and publish reports, &c. This society was founded in 1820, and first awarded premiums in January, 1827. Among the premiums, I notice the following—"The silver medal was awarded to Mr Malee, of Moo-che, for the best potatoes raised from Cape setts. Turnips, for which premiums were awarded, weighed 2 lbs., and the potatoes were 3 1-2 inches long.

In noticing the reports of the transactions of this Society, the reviewer remarks—"In the introductory discourse, by the President, we think the good produced by the British Board of Agriculture is greatly overrated. Instead of going to the root of the evils of British agriculture, and directing its attention to the removal of tithes, of injurious restrictions in leases, and similar political obstacles, and striking at the general ignorance of the farmers, the British Board of Agriculture limited its exertions to publishing books; most of them at so high a price, that they never fall into the hands of those for whom they were intended. We question much whether the Agricultural Society of India durst venture to propose to diffuse knowledge among the native agriculturists by educating their children. If they dare do this, they may rest assured, from the negative results of the agricultural societies of Britain, that it is the only effectual mode of really improving agriculture or gardening. A certain degree of knowledge is necessary to enable cultivators to make the improvements pointed out to them their own; this degree was not possessed by the majority of farmers in England, when the Board of Agriculture was in activity. The consequence, in England, has been, that, in many districts, agriculture is scarcely, if at all advanced beyond what it was in 1790, before the Board of Agriculture was established. The same tenures from year to year, or, if a longer tenure, the same leases, prescribing the same course of crops which were practiced centuries before; the same plows, carts, and wagons, and the same heavy horses, may still be seen by the tourist. In agriculture then, as in every thing which concerns the improvement of the great masses of society, to do good effectually, it is necessary to begin with a general system of education for youth. Let this be done in every district throughout India; connecting with every school that is established, a garden, and a circulating library; and teaching, in addition to the language of that district, the English language, weights, measures and moneys; if this were done, the system of culture, both in field and garden, would in one generation be placed in a state to receive every improvement of which it is susceptible. But how can we suppose that this is to be attempted in India, when we know very well that the object of their rulers is, not to improve the people, but to turn them to their own account. We

must leave the matter, therefore, to Providence, and expect nothing more from this Society than from others similarly situated."

I make one extract more; this is the translation from a native gardening work full of receipts for rendering plants fruitful, &c.—"To cure all diseases of vegetables, make a smoke in the field, with cow's and cat's bones, and cat's dung."

The perusal of the foregoing, affords matter for exceedingly interesting reflections, to Americans; particularly the inhabitants of New-England. Though it is not the business of agricultural papers to discuss politics, as far as it respects mere party questions in our country; yet in certain points of view, questions of political economy are fit and proper. And from the facts detailed, I infer that the highest state of advancement in the mechanic arts and agriculture can never be attained and sustained, for any length of time, in any country, unless the great majority of the laboring classes, are free, intelligent, and virtuous. It makes but little difference in what form oppression exists, its legitimate tendency is to destroy the elasticity of the human mind; not only in the oppressed but, in the oppressor too. Where there exists an extreme difference in the mass of society not founded in virtue or intelligence, it freezes the "genial current of the soul."

I think it is obvious, from what has been stated, that, although the state of agricultural improvement in New England, is confessedly behind that of Great Britain, yet taking into consideration our favorable circumstances for improvement, we may expect when we put forth our energies in the cause of agriculture, a success equal to that which has attended other branches of enterprise.

Yes, ye favored sons of New England; some of our laboring classes are already in advance of any nation under heaven. In naval architecture our mechanics are unrivalled; and in some other branches they may fearlessly invite comparison. And may we not be permitted to enquire in what part of our country has this surprising display of genius had its most perfect development? Yes; 'tis here in New England—"the land of steady habits"—where stern necessity has been the fruitful mother of invention, and of virtue too. Yes, 'tis true, where the tree of national liberty first struck its roots on this continent; where like the tree of Paradise it bears its fruits every month in the year; and like some lofty evergreen shows itself alike capable of sheltering from the heats of summer and the frosts of winter.

And, ye Farmers of Maine, what wait you for? have you not capabilities equal to any of your brethren? Why stand ye shivering and croaking about cold frosty seasons, and the like? "Don't give up the ship!" said the lamented Lawrence; let this be your motto; and instead of whining and croaking, put your hands to the plow, with new resolution, determined never to yield till you place your art in the same commanding attitude your brethren of other professions have theirs, compared with other parts of our country, or the world.

J. H. J.

Burning Surface Soil and Clay.

The following simple and cheap process of burning surface soil and clay, and thus adding to your quantity of calcareous manures and increasing your ability to improve your lands, is very strongly recommended by that eminent English agriculturist, Mr Curwen. Those living remote from large cities, whence supplies of ashes are usually drawn, and in the neighborhood of lime regions, could in this way, at a very trifling expense obtain ample resources for top dressing

their meadows, corn fields, grain fields and greatly multiply their ability for raising turnips and root crops generally.

Mounds of seven yards in length, and three and a half in breadth, are kindled with seventy-two bushels of lime. First a layer of dry sods or parings, on which one half of the lime is spread mixing sods with it, then a covering of 8 inches of sods, on which the other half of the lime is spread, and covered a foot thick; the height of the mound being about a yard.

In 24 hour it will take fire. The lime should be immediately from the kiln. It is better to suffer it to ignite itself than to effect it by the operation of water. When the fire is fairly kindled, fresh sods must be applied. It is better to obtain a considerable quantity of ashes before any quantity of clay is put upon the mounds. The fire naturally rises to the top. It takes less time, and does more work to draw down the ashes from the top, and not to suffer it to rise above six feet. The lime is supposed to add full its worth to the quality of the ashes. Where limestone can be had it would be advisable to burn a small quantity in the mounds, as it would be a great improvement to the ashes; and at the same time help to keep the fire in.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

Method of Burning Lime Without Kilns.

The practice of lime-burners in Wales was formerly to burn their lime in kilns, made broad and shallow, but lately they have begun to manufacture that article without any kilns at all.

They place the limestone in large bodies, the stones not being broken small, and calcine these heaps in the same way used for preparing charcoal. To prevent the flame from bursting out at the top and sides of these heaps, turfs and earth are placed against them, and the aperture partially closed; the heat is thus regulated and transferred through the whole mass, and notwithstanding the increased size of the stones, the whole becomes thoroughly calcined. As a proof of the superior advantage that lime burnt in the old method, a preference is always given to that burned in heaps.—This practice also prevails in England and Scotland.—*Id.*

MR. FESSENDEN:—If the following remarks are worthy of a place in your useful paper, you are at liberty to publish them. Some years since there was a great scarcity of hay. At that time I had on hand a large stock of cattle. Sometime in the month of February my stock of hay was about all gone, and where to obtain more, I could not tell. It could not be had short of 20 miles, and there at the price of thirty dollars per ton.

One day I went to the stable, and no sooner than I entered, every eye was upon me for aid. You may imagine what my feelings were, when I knew of no relief which I could bestow. I stood awhile to reflect on what course to pursue, or what to do. At last I thought of some flax which had been lying on the beams of my stable for several years, which had not been rotted. I threw down a few bundles, and gave some of the flax to my cattle. They took hold of it with such eagerness, that I was obliged to take it from them to prevent their being choked with it. I then took a block of wood and a broad axe, and chopped it up short. I then gave a very little to my cattle, and continued so to do, until it was all gone.

From what I then discovered of the virtue and oily substance that the flax contained, I am of opinion that what I could take up between my two hands and fingers, after being chopped, and given to a cow each day through the winter, would carry her through the foddering season. My opinion is that the bulk of one ton of hay in flax, will be of more value to a stock of cattle than four tons of hay. I am also of opinion that oil can be obtained from flax. As I have an oil mill, I intend to try the experiment the ensuing season. I would recommend to farmers to sow more seed the coming season than usual; for flax and the seed are of more value than people are aware of.

STEPHEN PERLEY.

BY THE EDITOR.—The use of unrotted flax, as food for cattle is new to us, and we have never, before we received Mr. Perley's communication, heard or read of its being applied to that purpose. We are of opinion that Mr. P. has made a valuable discovery, and are much indebted to him for his communication.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Agricultural.

General Sketches—New-England Agriculture.

I propose to sketch some very general views of the Agriculture of the Northern and Western parts of our country, which I have recently had the gratification of visiting. With much of New-England, I have been long acquainted; and this season has afforded me the opportunity of seeing some of the Western parts of New York, the North-Western and central parts of Pennsylvania, and parts of Michigan and Ohio, not under all the advantages, which I could have desired; but with as many as usually fall to the lot of travellers in their transit over the country, by the usual public conveyances.

There is a strong impression prevailing, and not without plausible reasons, that the Agriculture of New-England is on the decline; I do not mean with respect to the character, but the extent of the cultivation. Much less land in proportion to the population is under cultivation than was under cultivation twenty years ago; though in respect to the modes of cultivation, and the utensils employed, especially the plow, great improvements have been made. The amount of crops, from the same extent of land, has been greatly increased, and they are more carefully husbanded than formerly. Yet it is a discreditable fact, that New-England is dependant upon other parts of the country for the common necessities of life: and has little to export, excepting perhaps a small amount of beef; and the amount of this article, which New-England exports, does not exceed that, which is brought here alive from other parts of the country.

Maine, with an admirable wheat soil in many parts, grows comparatively little; and wheat flour with the Rochester, N. Y. brand upon it, is to be found far in the interior, a hundred miles, it may be from the sea coast. Little Indian corn is produced, and small quantities of rye. Oats are raised to considerable amount: but not more than is demanded for home consumption. Excellent potatoes are produced; and of these as well as of hay some are sent to the capital of New-England, and there is an occasional shipment to the Southern cities. A good many cattle are driven from Maine to Brighton, and likewise into the British Provinces: and, as grass fed cattle, they are of a good description; but agriculture in Maine, thro' the State, notwithstanding its climate, possesses in this respect great advantages, cannot be set down as a primary interest of the State. The fisheries, and especially the lumber business, are the great objects of pursuit.

New-Hampshire is even in this matter, behind Maine, and this from the natural condition of the soil. To a stranger unacquainted with the hardihood and spirit of the people, it is a matter of difficult solution how the inhabitants of this State are sustained. There are, it is true, some sunny spots. Some extremely well managed and beautiful farms are to be met with in Greenland near Portsmouth. There is some good cultivation near Exeter and in Salisbury on the Merrimack. There is excellent, I may justly call it, pattern farming among the Skakers at Canterbury and Enfield, where all that persevering industry and untiring labor, applied with skill and judgment can accomplish, seems to have been done. There is excellent farming in that part of New-Hampshire, which lies upon Connecticut river; at Walpole, Charlestown, Claremont, Lebanon, Haverhill, and Lancaster. But a considerable portion of this State is doomed to perpetual unfruitfulness; is covered with mountains of granite, which defy all cultivation, and subject to late vegetation in the spring, and early Autumnal frosts, discouraging to the enterprise and often fatal to the labors of the husbandman. Indian corn is in most parts of the State a precarious crop. Wheat, in those parts of the state where it is at all cultivated, has for three or four years, been much cut off by the grain worm. Rye is in no part of New-England a large crop; and this too, has suffered severely from the same pest. Some small amount of cattle are raised, but the severity and length of the winters make this an expensive process.—On some of the Connecticut river lands the crops of oats have been abundant, in some instances rising to ninety bushels to the acre; but nothing like this is to be generally calculated upon and hardly an approach to

the necessary supply of bread stuff is at any time produced in the State. There are some valuable intervals lands near the head waters of the Saco, which present favorable examples of good cultivation; but they are quite limited. Considerable portions of the State of New-Hampshire may boast of some as well managed flocks; and the production of some as fine wool as any part of the world can furnish.

Vermont is, undoubtedly, the best as it is the most exclusively agricultural State in New-England. The Indian corn crop in Vermont, is, however, a very precarious crop on account of the climate; and it produces at present, comparatively little wheat. Wheat was formerly cultivated in Vermont with much success, but for various reasons the cultivation for a few years past has fallen off. Wool is now the great object of attention, and the sheep husbandry is pursued with eminent skill and advantage. Vermont may likewise boast of some of the finest dairies in the country; and a large amount of butter and cheese are sent out of the State. The town of Barnet, on the banks of the Connecticut, has long been deservedly celebrated for its careful cultivation and excellent dairy produce. The Agriculture of the towns on the Western side of the mountains, and on the lake shore is very superior.

The Agriculture of Massachusetts, is, with few exceptions, in a comparatively humble state. Of bread stuff, it produces but a small part of its necessary supply. Of wheat a very small amount is raised. Of rye, much more than of wheat, but the amount is not large. Indian corn is more largely cultivated, but the farmers, who produce more than five hundred bushels per year, are a small number. Barley is cultivated to some extent in some parts of the State; in others the cultivation has been abandoned on account of the grain worm, believed to be the same by which the wheat has been cut off, but this fact is not as yet ascertained. Oats are a small crop, and great quantities of horse feed, oats, corn, and hay are imported into the sea ports in their vicinity, a considerable amount of broom corn is raised; and the brush is manufactured and sent into different parts of the Union; and the hops grown in this State, Vermont, and New-Hampshire, form in some years a notable article for exportation. Considerable beef is fattened in Massachusetts; and Worcester and Berkshire counties especially, are extensively engaged in the business of dairying. A large amount of wool, and some of the finest qualities are grown in this State. The culture of the mulberry and the feeding of silkworms are beginning to be objects of attention. Some hemp and tobacco are raised, but the cultivation is quite limited. Massachusetts however, though highly spirited, enterprising and liberal in her agricultural improvement by means of well managed societies, liberal donations from the State, and the disinterested efforts of many eminent individuals, has comparatively little agricultural wealth; the farms are generally small, and in many cases cultivated as an appendage to a trade, profession, or some commercial pursuit.

Rhode Island is essentially a manufacturing and commercial community. With the exception of a few favored spots, the soil is sterile and hard of cultivation. The Island itself, from which the State derives its name is singularly beautiful in its position and aspect, in most cases, of a strong and productive soil, and having singular advantages for obtaining manure on account of its proximity to the sea. Much sea grass, rock weed, and kelp are obtained, and in some places fish, the munhaden, which are taken in great abundance, are freely used. With the exception however, of the product of potatoes, and especially of onions, which it grows to a large extent, the State has no agricultural produce to export; and is almost wholly dependent on other places for its supply of bread.

Connecticut likewise is a manufacturing State; and agriculture scarcely exists as an exclusive profession. Some parts of Connecticut have been long remarked for the extensive cultivation of Onions, and a considerable amount of wool and tobacco is raised in the State, but its agricultural products are by no means equal to its wants. Connecticut has some large, and is full of small, manufacturing establishments; and no part of the United States has a greater appearance of neatness, comfort, and good economy. Its manufactured articles are found in all parts of the Union.

It is sometimes asked how, with a soil and climate not very propitious, the Yankees live, and live in comfort; and if they do not acquire large and overgrown fortunes, yet present more than a fair proportion of examples of humble competence, and as much independence as usually falls to the human condition. The answer may be comprehended in three words, industry, enterprise, and frugality. Climate and soil may be against them, but the condition in which Providence has thrown them, contributes to nourish a spirit of self-dependance, and to form a hardihood of character which is the foundation of their success. Their enterprise carries them into all parts of the country, and the world; and if the usual traits of the Yankee character go with them, their enterprise seldom disappoint their calculations.

I trust it was not mere prejudice, for of that I should feel quite ashamed; that in travelling thro' the new parts of the country, I persuaded myself that I could in most cases, point out a Yankee settlement or homestead, without inquiry. In several instances, where I attempted the experiment, the inquiry proved my conjectures. There was a certain air of carefulness about the house and out-buildings, which distinguished them from most others. I am far from thinking their ways are always best; and as it respects agriculture, they are far behind the Pennsylvania Farmers; but in the capacity of 'getting along' on small means, and with honor, comfort, and independence, no people surpass them.

The Yankee too has an officiousness in other men's matters, which if it has evils, as is sometimes complained of, it is not without its advantages. He no sooner plants himself in any situation, than he has a 'notion' that the community would be better for good roads, secure bridges, a school house, an academy, and a meeting house; and these matters, in general standing in pretty close connection, usually, though silently, announce, who presides over the municipality. The Yankees have a propensity too, to have their houses painted, their yards neatly secured, their gates on the hinges and shut, and the pigs kept out of the hall and the front parlor.

This appearance of neatness, care, frugality, and thrift, indicates generally the residence of a Yankee settler; and leads us back to the circumstances under which such a character is usually formed.

With a hard and unpropitious soil, a severe climate, and a population, which, if confined to its own resources, would press sorely upon its means of subsistence, he is compelled to labor and exertion, that he may live; obliged to gather up the fragments that remain, so that nothing shall be lost, he is trained in habits of extreme frugality; and his invention is continually toned and stimulated by the great spur of necessity, and a spirit of enterprise aroused and cherished, that he may increase his resources. When the Yankee emigrant carries these habits with him to his new place of residence among the fertile lands of the West, success and wealth are certain; but it too often happens, that when he finds himself in a situation where such constant and strenuous exertions are not required, and he discovers that even moderate exertion is most amply rewarded, far beyond his experience and even his imagination, the love of ease, almost an essential element in the human constitution, prevail over his early habits of industry; abundance begets extravagance and waste; he sinks into the negligent habits of those around him; and stops short in the very midst of improvement.—N. Y. Farmer.

Shepherdia or Buffalo Berry—Winship's Nursery, Brighton, Mass.

FRIEND:—You know we were old confederates in robbing the morn of certain hours which dairy maids and other early risers say belong to her. With all the prejudices of early education, strengthened by long habits of sloth in the morning, I had become a confirmed sceptic in the hearing of any such statement as that there is such an hour as 6 A. M. and such a daily event as sunrise. Anxious to be convinced, I directed a transworthy person to give me a call at that rumored time of day, and, "to make assurance double sure," as Shakespeare says, I fixed my alarm watch so that its tintinabulation should break the dead

ear of morn at the precise time aforesaid, 6 A. M. Well, between them both, I was actually awakened—rose—and drew on my habiliments.

One daring deed accomplished leads to the attempt of others. I sallied forth to enjoy an ante breakfast walk in mid winter. It was a piece of temerity I know, but a man who can turn out at 6 A. M. can do any thing "strange and unnatural." Chance led me in my peregrinations within hearing of the depot bell of the Worcester railroad, and all at once it happened to pop into my head that your old friends, the Messrs. Winships, or as we style them, the Captain and the Squire, enjoy all the inconveniences of a convenient distance from the metropolis, at Brighton, four miles out. With an aptness of memory which can only be conceived by one who wants a breakfast, it also occurred to me that I had a standing invitation from those gentlemen to visit them whenever it suited my leisure—and when so suitable a time as when I had redeemed three hours from sleep? Of the reception I met, and all that, I will not tantalize you by speaking. The nursery of young useful and ornamental trees, looked more extensive in its winter desolation, than it looks beautiful in summer foliage—just like any nursery except—and the exception is one half the season of my writing—very tender affection for you, and self-landation being the other half.

It was neither more nor less than a fruit tree in full bearing. In a green house? you say. No. Not only had it been exposed to all the rigors of the winter, but it takes a smart chance of frost to bring it to maturity. I inquired its name, and the Captain called it the *Shepherdia elegnoides*.—Whereas I requested him to pencil that name down, for the benefit of my botanical friends, and to give me another which I might use in the vernacular. He then offered me the Silver leaf *Shepherdia*, but that had still a smack of the pagan in it, and to accommodate my predilection for a Christian name he then told me I might call it the Buffalo Berry Tree. It will live in almost any climate—the harder the better—being a native of the Rocky mountains. The tree forms an elegant continual ornament for any gentleman's grounds, being in summer clothed with a rich egg leaved foliage, bright green on the upper side, and delicate silver beneath; and in winter red, with thick clusters of its fruits. This latter is in size and shape like a currant, and in taste has a pleasant tartness which I can liken exactly to nothing else I have tasted. Preserved, it makes an elegant jam. They have quite a nursery of fruit-bearing trees, ready for transplanting in the spring. The present tree, now about twenty feet in height, was raised from seed received per mail from Wm. F. Redding, of Baltimore, 15 years ago. Uncle Sam's mail carriers had no fancy, when transporting the letter, that they were carrying an elegant feature of the New England landscape—or what will be an elegant feature when people become acquainted with the tree. If they are persuaded to transplant it to their grounds for its own sake, they will certainly give it the preference over others, when the matter of planting trees is decided on without reference to this particular one.

Its name indicates the fondness of wild animals for it; and hunters frequently make it an essential part of their food, even before their stores are exhausted or much diminished. The Captain has quite a bevy of pensioners in the robins, who, by wintering with him, seem tacitly to accuse the southern climes of having nothing better to offer them than the Buffalo Berry—sometimes called the American Olive, but why, I cannot exactly imagine.

After sufficiently admiring the tree, and the green house of the Messrs. Winships, one of those gentlemen politely offered me a seat in his chaise, and took Watertown in the way to Boston, to call at Mr. Cushing's place, and at Mount Auburn.—The first feature that strikes the visitor at the conservatory of Mr Cushing, is its peculiar happy location. A grove of pine trees (natural growth) protects it from the easterly winds, and the approach to the mansion is an avenue shaded by forest trees. A fountain is in the centre of the area—scaled, of course, in the winter season, and extensive ranges of trellis work for grapes and other vines, with a floor of strawberries, &c. must make the space before the green houses one of the most delightful spots conceivable in its season. Should I protract my visit to this Northern world in-

to the summer, I shall take opportunity to enjoy a visit to it—as I certainly shall to the Messrs. Winships. Entering the green house, the first object which strikes the visitor is the disposition of a number of beautiful orange trees, so arranged that their yellow fruit is an admirable contrast with the deep green foliage of other plants which conceals all their trunks. Time and space would fail me to enumerate even the names of the rare and beautiful exotics from every quarter of the globe, which are here collected; much less is it possible to attempt a description of them. All commendation is due, however, to the pure taste which led the proprietor of this Eden thus to appropriate a portion of his abundant means, and all praise should be accorded to Mr. Haggerston, the intelligent gardener, for his share in the disposition and culture of plants requiring so dissimilar management as is supposed, by their various origins. It does appear to me that no person who lives thus "among the roses," can be but improved and rendered better, kinder, and more susceptible to the best impulses of our nature, by converse and communion at all times with the most beautiful things in creation.

At Mount Auburn we did not alight. Had we done so my space would not suffice to enter into a description. The aspect of the spot as we passed it, suggested only the gloomier thoughts of which death is the prompter—but with that gloom came relief from the natural connection of the promise of the return of spring, the regeneration of the vernal features of the place, and the beautiful mystery of the resurrection from the dead, taught by our holy religion.—[Gen. Farmer.

Canada Corn.

We consider it proper at this time to call the attention of the Farmers in general—and particularly those who have suffered a loss of their crops from the unfavorableness of the past season,—to the yellow early Canada Corn, which has been cultivated here with such success, as to leave little room for doubt as to its superiority in overcoming the difficulties to be encountered in our ever varying climate. Five acres of this corn was raised the past season by our friend Mr. Hatch, of the Poughkeepsie Hotel, on his farm two miles below the village. It was planted about the 1st of June last, and after receiving no more than ordinary attention, has yielded sixty bushels to the acre, all perfectly sound and in as fine a condition as any that we have ever seen. We understand that it was perfectly ripe by the 10th of September, and will generally come to maturity in about ninety days. The land on which it was raised was in good condition, but not better than that of the well cultivated farms in general. Mr. Hatch has already been applied to by fifty-four of our first farmers for 147 bushels of this corn for seed next year.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle*.

This corn, which is sometimes called the *Dutton*, from the name of the gentleman who first introduced its culture into these states, deserves all the commendation contained in the above paragraph. It is highly prized in the state of New York, as well as in several of the New England states, and we doubt not, when better known, will become a favorite in the more southern parts of our confederacy. The stalks are small and do not grow to near the height of many of the other varieties of corn; the ears, however, are longer than many of them, some of them attaining the length of 12 inches and more; the cob is of medium size, remarkably well filled up to its extreme point, with a beautiful yellow, approaching to orange, colored grains, there being 12 rows on an ear, which is glossy, flinty, and of great weight. We planted a small patch of it last year; but unfortunately for our attempt to test its productiveness, it was planted on the 14th of May, came up in the midst of the drenching and long continued rain, which commenced the latter part of that month, and continued the most of June; and then had to endure the withering drought which succeeded it—added to these disadvantageous circumstances, which were fatal alike to its growth as to its culture; it was planted on a piece of ground, the vitality of which had been extracted by the previous occupant of the place. But amidst all these evils, it maintained a healthful dark green appearance, and matured its kernal in about 90 days. Of what its yield was, we cannot speak, as we had the bad luck to have our enclosures broken down by eight

head of cattle on the night of the 17th August, which remained in the field from an early hour in the night, until after day light next morning, eating, knocking down, and otherwise destroying the ears and stalks. On the morning of the eighth, we gathered up several bushels of the ears that had been knocked off the stalks, and to our surprise discovered that they were sufficiently hard for grinding. It is a variety of corn, which, from its low stature, will bear very close planting. In some of the counties in New York, it is customary to plant it but 27 inches apart either way, and to let four stalks remain in each hill. Our's were planted three feet apart each way, four stalks in the hill, and we did not perceive, the condition of the soil, and the nature of the season considered, that it was retarded in its growth by its nearness. In good ground, we are certain that it would yield at that distance to the fullest extent of its capacity. Many hills afforded two good ears for each stalk of the four which stood thereon, and we are confident, that, on good ground, properly manured and cultivated, it would average nearly that. It was our intention when we planted it, if it should prove productive, to endeavor to introduce its culture more generally, as from its early maturity, and capacity to endure close planting, we were, and still are of opinion, that as our seasons are so precarious and the grub and cut worm so destructive, that would be found valuable, inasmuch as it might be planted as late as the 15th and 16th of June, with a certainty of its ripening in most seasons. We would not, of course, recommend so late planting, except in cases of necessity, where from casualties arising from the season, the worm, or birds, replanting should become necessary. We have said that it will mature if planted as late as the 16th of June, and we have spoken advisedly, having made the experiment last season and proved its truth. In the present state of scanty supply of breadstuffs, it strikes us that it would be an object with most planters and farmers, and especially with those in the southern states, to put in a part of their crops of this variety, because if planted on the 1st of April as it might be in many of the states south of Maryland, it would be fit for use in the beginning of July, and thus serve to eke out the stinted supply of grain of the last year. Again, would it not be judicious to plant this early variety in all fields intended for wheat, where it might be desirable to put in the plough before sowing? If sown thus early, and the stalks were cut and removed off the field, it would be in time to admit of ploughing and seeding grain.

We have thrown out these suggestions, because,—first, we are aware that much of the late planted corn, of the old varieties, are caught by the frost, and, secondly, because we think that, in addition to the security of escaping such fate, it is a most excellent kind.

It was, we have said, our intention, when we planted it, if its yield should prove as great here as it had done East and North of us, to dispose of our crop for seed corn; but—as from the circumstances we have detailed, we were not able to respond to the character given it for fruitfulness in that quarter, and can only bear testimony in its favor for early maturity, hardiness and thrift, beauty and weight of grain, and competency to bear close planting,—we declined disposing of any but a very small quantity, determining, in our mind, to give it a more perfect trial next year. With this view we have prepared a piece of ground, the which, if the elements do not conspire against us, will be competent to elicit its virtues and test its value.

In closing we will remark, that the ears increased in size under our culture, from which we conclude, that, if enjoying the more genial influence of a southern climate, in good soil, it would improve with its acclimation, and thus add to its appreciation.—*Farmer & Gardener*.

Vanack Cabbage.

This fine cabbage, which is but little known in this country, is deserving of extensive cultivation. It is not only extremely early, but is a fine looking cabbage, and possesses the excellent qualities of tenderness and fine flavor. Seeds of this variety, sown on the 3d of June, came to full maturity early in August. We presented a fine head before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last season, which was produced in our garden, in the

hope that many of our market gardeners would be induced, from some notice they might take of it, to try it for an early crop, in preference to the Early York or Early Dutch; but from some cause it was only noticed as presented at a meeting of the Society, without scarcely any remarks in regard to its qualities. We hope another season that it will be more extensively cultivated: it is considered one of the best in New England, and from what we know and have seen of it, we can highly recommend it for its excellency.—*Amer. Gard. Mag.*

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 13.

Reports accepted and petitions referred in concurrence.

Order from the House in relation to the second instalment of the Surplus Revenue, was taken up and passed.

Bill providing for the endowment of high schools in this State was referred to the Committee on Literature &c in concurrence.

Bill providing for the repeal of the Act to establish a Municipal Court in the town of Hallowell was read a second time and ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, March 13.

Reports accepted in concurrence.

Passed to be engrossed. Bills additional to an Act to incorporate the Penobscot Mill and Manufacturing Company—to extend the time for constructing the Stillwater Canal—to incorporate the Pittston High School—additional concerning corporations—to repeal an act concerning assignments.

A communication was received from the Warden of the State Prison in relation to the time of settling the accounts of the Prison, which was referred to the Committee on the State Prison.

Order from the Senate in relation to the distribution of Dr. JACKSON'S Report of his Geological Survey of this State was passed in concurrence.

Resolve relating to Banking Corporations came back from the Senate recommitted. On motion of Mr. VANCE of Calais, the House nonconcur, insist upon their vote passing the same to be engrossed, and appoint Messrs. Vance of Calais, Benson of Sumner, and Knowlton of Montville Conferees.

Mr. GETCHELL of Anson, from the Committee on State Lands, reported a Resolve in favor of certain Commissioned officers of the Revolutionary War and Widows of deceased officers—once read and to-morrow assigned.

Mr. GOODENOW of Parris, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a Bill to incorporate the Hallowell and Philadelphia Granite Company—a Bill to incorporate the Maine Shoe Manufacturing Company—a Bill to incorporate the Proprietors of the Cumberland House, and a Bill to incorporate the Portland White Marble Company—severally twice read and to-morrow assigned.

Bill to incorporate the Hallowell and Quincy Granite Company, (laid upon the table by WELLS of Hallowell,) was twice read, and on motion of Mr. Levensaler of Thomaston, referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. HODGKIN of Lewiston, from the Joint Select Committee on that subject, made a Report accompanied by a Resolve appropriating \$500 for the erection of a monument over the remains of the late Gov. LINCOLN, which was once read and to-morrow assigned.

Resolve creating the Treasurer of State Agent for the public buildings and lands therewith, and Resolve authorizing the appointment of a Superintendent of the public buildings, were read a second time and ordered to lie on the table.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 14.

Passed to be Engrossed. Resolves directing the Secretary of State to furnish new towns with Greenleaf's Map of Maine—Bills to incorporate the New York and Sullivan Granite Company (as amended)—to incorporate the Winthrop Boot and Shoe Factory—additional to an Act to incorporate the Penobscot River Rail Road Corporation.

Bill to provide for the repeal of an Act to establish a Municipal Court in the town of Hallowell, was taken up on motion of Mr. Benson. Mr. Lit-

tlefield moved to amend the bill so as to change the time of taking the votes of the people in relation to the court, from March to September. Mr. Benson opposed the amendment. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 10 to 7, and the bill was then ordered to lie on the table.

Passed to be enacted. Bills to incorporate the Durham Steam Mill Company—to incorporate the New York and Hampden Steam Company—to incorporate the New York and Maine Exchange Marble and Granite Company.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, March 14.

Passed to be enacted. Bill additional to incorporate the Kennebunk Port Granite and Rail Road Company—to incorporate the North Berwick Company—to incorporate the Portland Steam Mill Company—to incorporate the Casco Steam Mill Company.

Finally passed. Resolve in favor of Wm. Frye.

Bill providing for additional judges of the Supreme Judicial Court and Court of Common Pleas, was taken up on motion of Mr. Holmes of Alfred, and the consideration thereof postponed until to-morrow.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.

Passed to be engrossed. Bills additional to an Act to incorporate the Penobscot Mill and Manufacturing company.

Passed to be Enacted. Bills, to incorporate the Portland and Boston Lumbering Association—additional to an Act to establish a Municipal Court in the town of Augusta—relating to Municipal Courts.

On motion of Mr. Benson, Bill additional to an Act to incorporate the Kennebec Log Driving Company was taken up and the same passed to be engrossed.

Order from the House directing the Committee on the N. E. Boundry to enquire into the expediency of making a supplementary Report was passed in concurrence.

Passed to be enacted. Bills to incorporate the Casco Steam Mill Company—additional to an Act to incorporate the Kennebunk Port Granite and Rail Road company—to incorporate the North Berwick company—to incorporate the Portland Steam Mill Company.

Finally Passed. Resolve in favor of William Frye.

On motion of Mr. Benson, the Bill for the repeal of an Act establishing a Municipal Court at Hallowell, was taken up and the same was passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.

Passed to be engrossed. Bill additional to an Act to incorporate the Emerson Sluice Company—authorizing Attorneys in the C. C. Pleas to practice in the S. J. Court in certain cases—to incorporate the Old Town Western Avenue Bridge, as amended—to increase the tolls on Upper Stillwater bridge—to incorporate the Proprietors of the Cumberland House—to incorporate the Waterville Iron Manufacturing Company—to incorporate the Kennebec Hotel Company—to enable the Proprietors of the Brick Meeting House in Thomaston to dispose of the same, as amended—to incorporate the proprietors of the Fowler and Eli Point Bridge, as amended—to incorporate the Saco Water Power Company—to incorporate the Calais and Baring Railway Company—to incorporate the Portland and Boston Lumbering Association—Resolves, to legalize certain official acts of Seward Bucknam—providing for the settlement of certain claims against the Warden of the State Prison, as amended.

Mr. Brooks of York, from the Committee to which had been referred an order directing them to inquire and report when the Legislature may have a recess, reported that it may have a recess from and after the 23d instant.

Mr. Holmes of Alfred moved to amend by striking out "23d" and inserting "20th;" and after debate the motion prevailed—and the Report, as amended, was then accepted.

Passed to be engrossed. Bills to incorporate the Citizens Granite Company—to incorporate the Cooper Orono Mill Company, as verbally amended—to incorporate the Bowdoinham Steam Mill Company—to incorporate the Hallowell and Philadelphia Granite Company—to incorporate the Damariscove

Granite Company—to change the name of the Portland, Scarborough, and Phippsburgh Mining Company—to alter the name of the town of Dutton—to incorporate the New York and New Orleans Union Granite Company as amended in concurrence—to incorporate the Barnard Slate Quarry Company as amended—to incorporate the Builder's Granite Association as amended—to incorporate the New York and Maine Granite Company as amended in concurrence—to incorporate the Maine Institute of Natural Science, as amended—to incorporate the Augusta and Philadelphia Granite Company—to incorporate the town of New Limerick—to increase the tolls on Lisbon Bridge as amended—to incorporate the Casco Granite Company, as amended—Resolve in favor of Samuel Taylor.

Bill to incorporate the Maine Granite Company came from the Senate, passage refused. The House nonconcur, and passed the bill to be engrossed, as amended.

Bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and Maine Granite Company was read a third time, and, on motion of Mr. PARRIS of Buckfield, ordered to lie on the table.

Bill to incorporate the Portland White Marble Company was read a third time, and passed to be engrossed. Mr. PARRIS of Buckfield moved to reconsider the vote whereby it was passed. He said that many bills granting charters had passed to-day. On previous days objections had been made to bills precisely similar in principle. He wanted some uniformity in deciding upon these bills. If it was proper to grant one set of petitioners a charter, it was equally proper to grant another set of petitioners a similar charter. He was not in favor of making fish of one and flesh of another, and expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Thomaston and the gentleman from Denmark had so suddenly spiked their artillery.

Mr. LEVENSALER said he had fired his solitary gun day after day, and had been exposed to the cross fire of all the big guns of the House, until he found that he was firing without effect. He was not in favor of making fish of one and flesh of another—he would make fish of them all. Mr. Goodenow said he could not vote to reconsider, unless some objection could be pointed out to the bill. He was willing to try every case upon its own merits. Mr. Vance of Calais was in favor of some uniform rule. Some bills wholly unobjectionable had been rejected, while others really objectionable had been passed without opposition.

Messrs. Humphreys of Gray, Holmes of Alfred, and Goodenow of Paris, further contended that there was nothing whatever objectionable in the bill, and therefore no reason why the vote passing it should be reconsidered. Mr. Holmes said that this seemed to be a contest in which all the combatants were upon one side. He had heard no gentleman express any objection whatever, to the provisions of the bill. Mr. Levensaler of Thomaston, said he was not all on one side with the rest. He went against all acts of Incorporation. They conferred the privileges of being exempt from liability for all the debts of the copartnership. If the copartners were rendered liable jointly and severally, for the corporate debts, he should have no objections.

The question was then taken, and the motion to reconsider was negatived, 30 in favor to 81 against.

On motion of Mr. Hinkley, the vote was reconsidered by which the bill regulating the running of lumber in the Medowmac river, was recommitted, and the same was referred to the Committee on Bills in the third reading.

Mr. Holmes of Alfred, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a Resolve authorizing the Governor to present a medal to Dr. Usher Parsons, which was once read and to-morrow assigned.

Petition of Neal Shaw et als. for an alteration of the license laws, was presented and referred.

Petition of Cyrus Morton, to be incorporated as Bristol Coal and Mining Company, was referred to the next Legislature.

Passed to be enacted. Bill to incorporate the Portland and Boston Lumbering Company.

THE WAY THEY DO THINGS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The last Novascotian says—"We perceive, by letters and papers from Fredericton, that Mr. James A. Pierce, a native of this Town, and Proprietor of the Miramichi Gleaner, had been arrested on the Speaker's Warrant, dragged off to Fredericton, and

thrown into York County Gaol, for some free remarks on the conduct of Mr. Wilmot, one of the members of the New Brunswick Assembly. We regret this harsh procedure, for various reasons—first, because it detracts not a little from the character of the House in general, and that of the individual who has thus sought for the exercise of its extreme powers, in particular; but because a worthy man, and the Editor of an excellent newspaper, is called on to suffer in the cause of free discussion. We have no room to go into detail, or to argue this point at length,—but we are very certain that the Patrons and friends of Mr. Pierce will rally round him on this occasion, and make his incarceration a triumph rather than a disgrace. We differ with him entirely, in the view taken by the Gleaner, of New Brunswick affairs just now, but that does not alter our opinion of the hardship of his case, and the folly of his persecutors."

The Governor of Missouri (Boggs,) having taken some offence at Mr. Jameson, Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State, he refuses to address his legislative communications to the Speaker, but sends them directly to the House. The House, however, is as spunky as his Excellency, and decided by a unanimous vote, to lay the communications on the table, and to continue to do so until the Governor addresses them properly. The House does right, and we should suppose that the people of Missouri would conclude they had got a governor upon a very small scale—in a man capable of exercising so pitiful a feeling as this.—*N. Y. Eng.*

YOUNG BONAPARTE. Now that the general anxiety, touching the packet ship *Erie*, is relieved by her safe arrival, we can bestow a few thoughts upon the French ship-of-war in which the young prince Louis Napoleon was embarked for this country.—We do not remember her actual day of sailing, but he was placed on board her on the 16th of November, and the orders were to sail immediately. Even if she did not sail for a month after the 16th, she ought to have been here long ago. It is singular that nothing has been heard or said of her in French or English papers, that we have seen, for the last two months or more. If we remember right, the vessel employed for his conveyance to America, was the *Andromeda*. She sailed from L'Orient.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

The Portland Advertiser says, that it is pretty well ascertained that thousands of counterfeit half dollars have lately been brought into that city, and many of them are in circulation. They are so executed—weighing precisely as much as the genuine ones,—that the unsuspecting would be likely to take them without hesitation. Between these and the genuine ones, the only perceptible difference is, that unlike the latter, they have a greasy feeling, the stars on them are rather larger, and somewhat blurred, as well as the letters on their edges.

Flour is selling for \$20 00 per barrel at Mount Pleasant, Wisconsin Territory.

The Augusta Banner states that the Governor, by advice of Council, has pardoned William Lambert, a merchant of that town, who was last fall found guilty of manslaughter—having in a fit of wrath killed Henry Shattock, a cooper, by striking him with a stick of wood.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. The legislature of N. Hampshire during the session, have enacted a law, which virtually, unless in very extreme cases, abolishes capital punishment. It is discretionary with the judge whether the culprit shall be hanged or imprisoned for life.

NOVEL PUNISHMENT. A pedagogue in Manlius, N. Y. instead of using the birch ruler, punishes his scholars by making them creep into a large grain bag.

LOWELL CITY ELECTIONS. Mr. Bartlett, the whig candidate, was elected mayor of Lowell, on Monday, by a majority of 203 votes, receiving 1020 against 817 given for his opponent, Mr. Case. The whig candidates for Aldermen were all elected, and one half of the whig candidates for Common Councilmen.

The Legislature of Delaware have appropriated \$3000, for a geological and mineralogical survey of the State.

FAST DAY. Thursday, the 6th day of April next, has been appointed by Governor Everett for a day of Fasting and Prayer in Massachusetts.

A physician at Hamburg has lately invented a new surgical instrument, by which he can amputate a leg in one second, and which benumbs the patient by the simultaneous pressure which accompanies the operation.

E. C. Delevan, Esq. of Albany, has made a donation to the Temperance Society of Ten Thousand Dollars. This is truly a noble donation, and we have no doubt will be productive of much good.

The Northampton Sewing Silk is in great request in the New York market. The company are manufacturing at the rate of two hundred dollars worth per day, and yet cannot supply the demand.

Consider your calling the most elevated, and the most important: but never be above it, nor be afraid of the frock and apron.

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manure and cultivate to advantage.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. On Saturday a number of vessels arrived at New York from Liverpool and Havre, bringing accounts from the former place to the 3d of February, and from the latter to the 1st.

The principal topics in the English papers are the *Influenza*, and the debate in Parliament on the King's opening Speech, and the reply, neither of which is of sufficient consequence to crowd out other matter to-day.

The French papers, also, are filled with accounts of the *Influenza*. The King was afflicted with it on the 24th Jan.

The Paris papers say that the epidemic prevailing in that capital is very different from the *grippe*, of 1831, and much less dangerous than the *Indu-enza* raging in England. Very few deaths have been caused by it in the French Capitol. This, however, may be ascribed to the less stimulating diet of the French.

The death of Major Henry Lee, of Virginia, author of the *Life of Napoleon*, and American editor of the new English paper established in Paris, took place at Paris, on Monday, Jan. 20th.

A Royal ordinance in France authorizes the payment of the 5th instalment of the debt due to the United States, recognized by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. The amount of this payment, with interest, is 4,229,909 fr. 90c.

A very prominent topic of discussion and comment in the papers, is the seizure of a British merchant vessel, the *Vixen*, on the coast of Circassia, in the Black Sea, by a Russian man-of-war. The Russian government has published an account of the transaction, from which it appears that the *Vixen* was despatched from Constantinople by some English resident merchants, with a cargo of salt, and, as supposed, a quantity of gunpowder, to trade with the inhabitants along the coast of Circassia, for the express purpose of bringing to a solemn national decision the validity of the claim set up to the territory by the Russian government, under a treaty of cession from the Sultan of Turkey—both the articles having been prohibited by the Russian tariff, in all the ports of the Black Sea. The seizure, therefore, was provoked and expected, if not desired. The anti-ministerial papers make a great outcry about it, and call upon the government to declare war against Russia at once.

MARRIED,

In Kittery, Mr. Jotham Chaney, to Miss Abigail L. Roberts, both of South Berwick.

In Worcester, Ms. Mr. John Burrill, of Boston, to Miss Rebecca A. Wheeler.

DIED,

At sea, on his passage from Point Petre to Wilmington, Joseph S. Mackie, son of the late Capt. Andrew Mackie, aged 19 years and 7 months. He fell from the main topsail yard on deck, and survived only six hours.

In Monmouth, 11th inst. Mr. Alexander, son of Col. Ebenezer Freeman, aged 21.

In Elliot, Mr. Thomas Leach, aged 38.

In North Berwick, Mr. John Libby.

In Bath, Mrs. Sarah Moore, aged 26.

In Yarmouth, Mass. Thomas Greenough, aged 90, the last of the tribe of Nobscurets, which in that

town have been struggling to keep alive the ashes of their nationality, since the first withering influence of the whites was felt upon their shores. The Indians are fast fading away before the pale face, and very soon, no living trace of their sad history will remain.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Mar. 6, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market, 275 Beef Cattle, and 75 Sheep.

PRICES—Beef Cattle.—An advance was obtained from last week, and we advance to correspond. We notice 4 beautiful Cattle from Northampton, which were sold for \$475. We quote extra 8 75; first quality \$8 a 8 50; second quality 7 50 a \$8, and 3d quality at 6 75 a 7 50.

Sheep.—All were sold before they arrived at Brighton, price not made known.

Swine.—None at market.

PLOUGHS!!

AN extensive assortment of finished Cast Iron Ploughs from the well known Hitchcock patterns. Also—6 six sizes of the Prouty & Mears improved Patent. The latter is a new article and has gained the decided approbation of the Ploughmaker and Farmer, wherever introduced. The formation of this Plough being based on philosophical principles has happily united strength with simplicity of construction, ease of draft and guidance with excellence and efficiency in operation. The interest and convenience of the Ploughmaker has been consulted in forming the different parts in such manner as to render his operations more simple and at the same time to give a ready and certain rule by which to adjust his wood work in the most perfect manner, while the interest of the farmer has not been overlooked in forming those parts most exposed to wear in such manner as best to resist that wear. Also to raise and turn the furrow still with the least resistance and leave the furrows in the best possible form for after tillage, completely inverting and covering all vegetable and other matter lying on the surface.

The above Ploughs and Castings from those and most other patterns of note in the market, may be had wholesale and retail at the Plough and Stove Establishment, No. 12, Commercial street, Boston.

PROUTY & MEARS.

Boston, March 21, 1837.

3m-6

CHINESE MULBERRIES, &c.

THE subscribers have still on hand the following:—

30,000 *Morus Multicaulis*, the wood of which his fully matured, there having been no premature frosts in Long Island this season. Also 50,000 Cuttings can be supplied.

20,000 Ingrafted Trees of the new Chinese Mulberry, with large thick leaves, remarkable for the quantity of nutritious matter; this species being sufficiently hardy for the most Northern latitudes, and possessing all the advantages of the *Morus Multicaulis*. These are from 3 to 6 feet in height.

3,000 Hybrid *Morus Multicaulis*, with large leaves and close joints, and from 5 to 6 feet in height.

35,000 Florence Mulberry, with entire leaves, in which point they differ from the common White Mulberry. These are imported direct from the best Silk District of France, are 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 feet in height, and will be sold at very low rates.

60 lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed.

Priced Catalogues of Trees, Green House Plants, Dahlies, Garden Seeds, &c. will be sent to every applicant.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

Linnaean Garden and Nurseries, }

Flushing, March 21, 1837. }

4w-6

MORUS MULTICAULIS SEED.

THE undersigned offers for sale the seed of the genuine *Morus Multicaulis*, imported direct from France, by Smith & Sons, New York, and warranted to be of the growth of 1836.—Said seed is put up in half oz. papers, and will be sent per mail free of charge to any part of the U. S. on the receipt of \$3 for one, or \$5 for two papers. Notes on all solvent banks taken in payment.—This seed is warranted to produce the genuine Chinese variety, and the money in all cases will be refunded, on satisfactory proof to the contrary.—Short directions for culture furnished each order. SETH WHALEN,

Post Master, Whalen's Store, New York.

MEDICAL.

DR. KNAPP informs his friends and the public that he will resume his practice in the Village of Winthrop, early in the spring. Those in want of his professional service are respectfully invited to call upon him.

Winthrop, Feb. 6th, 1837.

POETRY.

LINES ON LEAVING EUROPE.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Bright flag at yonder tapering mast!
Flung out your field of azure blue;
Let star and stripe be westward cast,
And point as Freedom's eagle flew!
Strain home! oh lithe and quivering spars!
Point home, my country's flag of stars!

The wind blows fair! The vessel feels
The pressure of the rising breeze;
And swiftest of a thousand keels,
She leaps to the careering seas!
Oh, fair, cloud of snowy sail,
In whose white breast I seem to lie,
How oft, when blew this eastern gale,
I've seen your semblance in the sky,
And long'd with breaking heart, to flee
On such white pinions o'er the sea!

Adieu, oh lands of fame and eld!
I turn to watch our foamy track,
And thoughts with which I first beheld
Yon clouded line, come hurrying back;
My lips are dry with vague desire,—
My cheek once more is hot with joy—
My pulse, my brain, my soul on fire!—
Oh, what has changed that traveller boy!
As leaves the ship this dying foam,
His visions fade behind—his weary heart spreads
home!

Adieu, oh soft and southern shore,
Where dwelt the stars long miss'd in heaven!
Those forms of beauty seen no more,
Yet once to Art's rapt vision given!
Oh, still th' enamored sun delays,
And pries through fount and crumbling fane,
To win to his adoring gaze
Those children of the sky again!
Irradiate beauty, such as never
That light on other earth hath shone,
Has made this land her home forever;
And could I live for this alone—
Were not my birthright brighter far
Than such voluptuous slaves can be—
Held not the West one glorious star
New-born and blazing for the free—
Soar'd not to heaven our eagle yet—
Rome, with their Helot sons, should teach me to
forget!

Adieu, oh fatherland! I see
Your white cliffs on th' horizon's rim,
And though to freer skies I flee,
My heart swells, and my eyes are dim!
As knows the dove the task you give her,
When loosed upon a foreign shore—
As spreads the rain-drop in the river
In which it may have flowed before—
To England, over vale and mountain,
My fancy flew from clime more fair—
My blood, that knew its parent fountain,
Ran warm and fast in England's air.

My mother! in thy prayer to-night
There come new words and warmer tears!
On long, long darkness breaks the light—
Come home the loved, the lost for years!
Sleep safe, oh wave worn mariner!
Fear not, to-night, or storm or sea!
The ear of heaven bends low to her?
He comes to shore who sails with me!
The wind tost spider needs no token
How stands the tree when lightnings blaze—
And by a thread from heaven unbroken,
I know my mother lives and prays!
Dear mother! when our lips can speak—
When first our tears will let us see—
When I can gaze upon thy cheek,
And thou, with thy dear eyes, on me—
'Twill be a pastime little sad
To trace what weight Time's heavy fingers!
But there's a change, beloved mother!
To stir far deeper thoughts of thine;
I come—but with me comes another
To share the heart once only mine!

Thou, on whose thoughts, when sad and lonely,
One star arose in memory's heaven—
Thou, who hast watch'd one treasure only—
Watered one flower with tears at even—
Room in thy heart! The hearth she left
Is darken'd to lend light to ours!
There are bright flowers of care bereft,
And hearts that languish more than flowers—
She was their light—their very air—
Room, mother! in thy heart!—place for her in thy
prayer.
English Channel, May, 1836.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULES FOR READING BOOKS.

There are many who read a great deal, and yet derive very little advantage from what they read. Take an injudicious choice of books; they read without method and without object, and often without reflection. They are delighted with the notions which they read or hear, as they would be with stories that are told; but they do not weigh them in their minds as in a just balance, in order to determine their truth or falsehood; they make no observations upon them or inferences from them. Perhaps their eyes slide over the pages, or the words slide over their ears and vanish like a rhapsody of evening tales, or the shadows of a cloud flying over a green field in a summer's day. Or if they review them sufficiently to fix them in their remembrance, it is merely with a design to tell the tale over again and show what men of learning they are. Thus they dream out their days in a course of reading without real advantage. As a man may be eating all day—for want of digestion receive no nourishment—so these endless readers may cram themselves with intellectual food, and without real improvement of their minds, for want of digesting it by reflection. It is of great importance then, not only that we take heed *what* we read, but *how* we read.

In the first place, then, read with *discrimination*. The world is full of books—no small portion of which are either worthless or decidedly hurtful in their tendency. And as no man has time to read every thing, he ought to make a selection of the ablest and best writers on the subjects which he wishes to investigate, and dismiss wholly from his attention the entire crowd of unworthy and useless ones. There is another reason for this. Bad books contain a secret and deadly poison, and if they are read indiscriminately or without due caution, they are sure to corrupt the principles and destroy the soul. The young have great need to be guarded on this point. Many a youth has been destroyed by reading a single volume.—You ought my friends to be as careful what books you read as what company you keep. Both exert a decided influence over your habits and character; and in making choice of either, you will, if you are wise, endeavor to obtain the following good advice.

Read with attention. Never take up a book merely for amusement, or for the sake of whiling away time. Time thus spent is worse than lost. It tends to form a habit of desultory, indolent thought, and to incapacitate the mind for confining its attention to close and accurate investigation.

Always read with your attention fixed—with your thoughts concentrated, and your mind intently engaged on the subject you are pursuing. This will enable you to follow the argument and illustrations of your author—to comprehend his aim and object—"to distinguish truth from error, good sentiments from bad, and sound reasonings from mere conjectures and bold assertions." While this mode of reading will enlarge your views and increase your stock of knowledge, it will also invigorate and strengthen your mind, and prepare you for higher and still more successful mental efforts.

Read with reflection. It is a good practice, when you take up a volume to read, first to cast your eye over the introduction, table of contents, and heads of argument—and thus having obtained a general view of your author's object, close the book, for a time at least, and inquire with yourself what you know on the subjects discussed, and how you would treat them were you to attempt such an exercise. This will have a happy effect in forming your mind for original, independent thought, and at the same time it will prepare you to read the volume with greater interest, discrimination and profit.

One book read thoroughly, and with careful reflection, will do more to improve the mind and enrich the understanding than skimming over the surface of a whole library.

Indeed the more one reads in this hasty, superficial manner, the worse. It is like loading the stomach with a great quantity of food, which lies there undigested. It enfeebles the intellect, and sheds darkness and confusion over all the operations of the mind.

Read with confidence. It is often said man does not know his weakness. It is quite as true, he does not know his strength. Multitudes fail to accomplish what they might, because they have not due

confidence in their powers, and do not know what they are capable of accomplishing. Hence they yield their understandings to the dictation of others, and never think or act for themselves.—The only use they make of reading is to repeat the sentiments of their author. This is an error. When you sit down to the reading of a book, believe that you are able to understand the subject on which it treats, and resolve that you will understand it. If it calls you to a severe effort, so much the better. The mind, like the body is strengthened by exercise; and the severer the exercise, the greater the increase of strength. One hour of thorough, close application to study, does more to invigorate and improve the mind, than a week spent in the ordinary exercise of its powers. Call no man master. Yield not your minds to the passive impressions which others may please to make upon them. Hear what they have to say—examine it, weigh it, and then judge for yourselves. This will enable you to make a right use of books—to use them as *helpers*, not as guides to your understanding—as *counselors*, not as dictators of what you are to think and believe.—*Hawes' Lectures.*

A MISS-DEAL.—The Rev. Thom, of Govan, had just risen in the pulpit to lead the congregation in prayer, when a gentleman in front of the gallery took out his handkerchief to wipe the dust from his brow, forgetting that a pack of cards were wrapped up in it; the whole pack was scattered over the breast of the gallery. Mr T. could not resist a sarcasm, solemn as the act was in which he was about to engage.—"Oh, man, man! surely your Psalm book has been ill bun (bound)!"
Edinburgh Observer.

DOUBLE ENTENDRE.—A newly-married lady who was very fond of her husband, notwithstanding his extreme ugliness of person, once said to a witty friend—"What do you think? My husband has gone and laid out fifty guineas for a large baboon on purpose to please me!"

"The dear little man!" cried the other, "Well, it is just like him."—*Boston Pedr.*

ORTHOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF "DEVIL."—A methodist preacher, at South Shields, last Sunday, after remarking on the appropriateness of the above cognomen to the person designated by it, added—"The whole name is *bad*; if we take away the first letter, it is *evil*; take away another letter, it is *vile*; take away the next letter, it is *ill*; and the last letter itself has the sound of *hell*."

Plaster Paris.

The subscriber has on hand 300 tons Ground Plaster Paris, put up in casks of 500 lbs. and 334 lbs. Also it will be sold by the bushel to those who wish. Farmers wishing to secure a supply of this valuable dressing for their farms will do well to call in the early part of the season.

ALEX. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 19, 1836.

3m47.

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

T. B. MERRICK keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Paints, Oil, Varnish, Paint Brushes, Spts. Turpentine, &c. which he sells at very low prices.
Feb. 14, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business, has left his notes and book accounts with **H. W. PAINE, Esq.** Those indebted may avoid cost, by making payment before the first of March next.—All who have claims against him, will much oblige by leaving the amount with Mr Paine.
S. R. WEBBER.
Hallowell, Feb. 1837.

MACHINE CARDS of the best quality, for sale constantly by **T. B. MERRICK**, Nos. 6 & 7, Kennebec Row.
Feb. 14, 1837.

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES

OF all kinds, for sale by **T. B. MERRICK**, Nos. 6 & 7, Kennebec Row.
Feb. 14, 1837.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

PERSONS having in their possession the 1st and 2d Nos. of the present volume of the *Maine Farmer*, who do not preserve them for binding, will confer a favor on the publisher by sending them to this office.

MAINE FARMER OFFICE,
Hallowell, March 13, 1837.